

A BAVARIAN PROTEST.

Prussian Autocracy Denounced, and Emperor William Blamed for the War.

Paris, June 25 (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—French aviators are dropping behind the German lines and upon German cities and towns thousands of copies of an appeal written by a Bavarian urging his compatriots to protest against Prussian tyranny and autocracy.

The document was found recently on a Bavarian prisoner of war captured by the French. In it the writer places upon Emperor William the guilt of the war and expresses other sentiments against Prussian militarism well known to exist in Bavaria, despite frequent official testimonials of alleged solidarity and unity between the two German states.

As its circulation in Germany is, of course, prohibited, the French authorities undertook its distribution by air route. Some copies accidentally have fallen on the French lines. The document reads:

"The frightful misery which because of the war has spread also to Bavaria, and which is leading our Bavarian people to almost certain ruin, imposes upon us the sacred duty of thinking of the welfare of our country and our compatriots.

"Who is it that has led us to this abyss of perdition? Let us be frank! It is not presumptuous enemies. It is not the English and the French! Neither is it other countries that we call the entente! The guilty ones, one can say in all conscience today, are solely and only the Prussians, or more precisely, there is but one guilty party—the King of Prussia. The official assertion that our adversaries started the war against us and menaced us, us and our own, is a falsehood.

Now the King of Prussia has the right in the name of Bavaria, to declare war and make peace.

"What the atrocious misery this country suffers signifies—a misery that shouts to heaven—must make us realize it cruelly. Prussia, by its absolutist political situation, is obliged to go to war at longer or shorter periods, if for nothing else than to sustain the interests of its dominating clique. The history of Prussia is one of continual war with more or less lengthy interruptions. Are not the Prussian country squires (hobereaux) already talking, despite the terrible misery, of the next war?

"The present war, also, is not at all in the interests of Bavaria, but is solely a gamble for the power of the Prussian state, its military and its agrarians.

"We Bavarians are not in any way in opposition to the interests of the peoples whom we are fighting. On the contrary France, for example, has notably favored our country and our people during the course of history. Among the governments that are our opponents in this war, not one has as one of its war aims the extinction of our country. But the war hinges entirely, and with good right, against Prussia which, with the Russia of other days, is the most corrupt state in Europe. The sons of Bavaria sacrifice their lives by hundreds of thousands for this Prussia, for this country which a few decades ago, in 1866, took away a part of our territory and an enormous war indemnity.

"And even if it were possible to be victorious what can our country, what may we Bavarians expect from such a victory? As little as nothing.

"All the precious Bavarian blood, all the mourning, the stirring, horrible suffering of our compatriots, of our women and our children, all the lives sacrificed and ruined and all the material losses; all of that has gone for nothing! All the sacrifices have been without object, they haven't even been for the defense of our country for it has not been menaced, but merely have been for the conservation of Prussian power. In addition, as allies of Prussia, we have drawn upon us the hatred and disapprobation of the entire world.

"Compatriots, the hour has come when we must reflect whether we wish to continue on to utter loss, or whether we want to unite in an effort to save what may yet be saved. Each work in his own circle, making proselytes, attempting to spread light round about."

Military Training at the University of South Carolina.

In the spring of 1917, soon after war had been declared against the central powers, military training was begun at the University of South Carolina, which had been a non-military institution for more than a hundred years. Students and professors, under the inspiring leadership of Brigadier-General Thompson, took the keenest interest in the drills and exercises, especially after the arrival of the three hundred Krag Jorgenson rifles, furnished by the war department. In the summer a Reserve Of-

ficers' Training Corps was established, with a retired army officer, Col. H. C. Davis, as professor of military science and tactics. Members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are supplied in part with uniforms and enjoy other privileges and opportunities, not the least of these is attendance at the training camps. Sixteen thus were enabled to attend the fourth Officers' Training Camp at Camp Sevier, and twenty were designated for a special one month's training at Plattsburg, New York, beginning June 5. Of these twenty, the best will be selected for an additional two months training, beginning July 18; and eight additional students, not included in the foregoing twenty, have been appointed for this extra two month's training. These eight and two professors constitute the quota allowed by the war department to the university. They are: F. P. McGowan, Laurens; J. W. Means, Chester; R. E. Allison, Lancaster; H. B. Edwards, Georgetown; R. McDonald, Blackstock; August Kohn, Jr., Columbia; P. M. Allison, Lancaster; H. R. E. Hampton, Columbia. The professors selected are Prof. O. L. Keith and Prof. H. C. Davis. Students and professors that take this extra training will be expected to return in the fall, the professors aiding as instructors and the students, especially those appointed as non-commissioned officers, in rendering more effective the military drill and discipline. The difficulties which have been attending the military training last season will thus be minimized and this training will be far more efficient. The discipline will also be more rigid than was possible in a first year's course at an institution which had been so long non-military.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be retained and the courses of instruction in connection with it will be better organized. Col. H. C. Davis resigned on account of ill health, but the war department refused to accept his resignation until a suitable successor could be secured. Colonel Davis has done much to inspire the military spirit into the battalion and to inspire the students with the highest military ideals of character and conduct.

A military committee, consisting of President Currell and Messrs. B. A. Hagood, August Kohn, and D. R. Coker, of the Board of Trustees was appointed by the board in June with full power to extend, enlarge, and improve in every way possible the military training and instruction at the university. After this committee has formulated definitely its plans they will be made public.

COTTON PRICE FIXING.

Prices Showing Reductions of From Twenty to Thirty Per Cent. Approved.

Washington, July 8.—Prices cotton products showing reductions of from 20 to 30 per cent., as compared with quoted market prices, were approved today by President Wilson. The prices were agreed upon at conferences between the price fixing committee of the war industries board and a committee representing cotton goods manufacturers.

The new prices are: Thirty-six inch 48-48 3.00 sheeting, 60 cents per pound.

Thirty-six inch 56x60 4.00 yard sheeting, 70 cents per pound.

Thirty-eight and one-half inch 60x60 5.35 yard print cloth 83 cents per pound.

Thirty-eight and one-half inch 80 x80 4.00 yard print cloth, 84 cents per pound.

Prices on standard wide and sail duck were fixed at 37 1-2 and 5 per cent., from the list and standard army duck 33 per cent. from list.

The war industries board announced that a committee is at work on a list comprising a full line of staple cotton fabrics for the purpose of establishing prices. This list is expected to be announced in a few days.

The prices announced today are to remain in effect until next October 1. Before that date the industry will meet with the price fixing committee to agree upon prices for a further period of 90 days.

The new prices affect chiefly cotton piece goods of which the government is a heavy purchaser. They apply, however, to civilian as well as government purchases.

The price fixing committee's action with regard to finished cotton is believed to be the forerunner of price fixing on virtually all other commodities of which the government is a large purchaser.

NO SUGAR FAMINE.

Food Administration Gives Encouraging Assurance.

Washington, July 9.—Definite assurance that there is no danger of a sugar famine was given by the food administration today and the food situation generally was declared to be better than at any time since America undertook the feeding of the allied world.

Draftmen Called.

Colored men called to fill last call. These men are to report at 9 A. M. on July 15th.

Fred Sumter, Walter McFadden, Willard Fulwood, Julius James, Jim McDuffie, James McLaine.

List of men who are to report for duty at 1 o'clock P. M., July 17, 1918, for Camp Jackson:

James Anderson, M. L. Paul, Solomon Beard, Eugene D. Prince, Junius Nedd, Arthur Williams, Samuel L. Tindal, Leonard Simmons, Elijah Jones, Henry James, Nicholas Singleton, Daniel Singleton, Arthur Burns, Hampton Coleclough, Syrus Bracey, Jr., Isalah Johnson, John A. DuRant, Mack Galloway, Robert T. Sharpe, Jerry Shaper, Pennie Simmons, Ingram Peterson, David Jackson, Joe Johnson, Wesley Wilson, Columbus Jones, Henry L. York, Augustus Kennedy, George Harvin, Moultrie Pack, Mott Washington, Isalah Lewis, Sherman McLeod, William Chavis, James Lesane, Richard C. Dixon, Cally Deas, Jr., Richard Holmes, James Gamble, Hennigan Petterson, Julius Pringle, Henry Snow, Ed Moore, Harrison Prince, Robert Patterson, Haskell Williams, Oliver Hamilton, Henry Lowry, Cullie Scott, Clarence Johnson, Dan James, John Griffin, John Atkinson, Charley Beard, Robert Roberson, Willie Montgomery, James Miller, Derry Richardson, Chester Jackson, Jackson Monroe, Esaw Gibson, Edward Gadsen, Samuel Bradley, Murray McCord, Mellemiah Wells, Rainford Witherspoon, Ollie Diggs, Elie McLeod, David C. Richards, Gilbert Richardson, James Cooper, James Sims, George Halle, Henry Miller, Willie Major, Israel Singleton, Tyler G. Nelson, March Wright, Samuel Johnson, Herbert Pitts, Timothy Woods, Friendly Richardson, Charlton Swinton, Tony Gadsen, Claude Jones, West Sharper, John Henry Zimmerman, Allen Pringle, Lennie Vaughn, George Roman, Julius E. Ragins, James Howard, Wyatt Hunter, Frank E. Chattman, Grover C. Martin, Jack Gilliard, Junius James, John H. Potts, John McFadden, Isaac Gaillard, Winfield Seymore, Thomas Coleclough, Harry Dinkins, Carlisle Wilson, Winfield Pierson, Albert Mellett, Benjamin F. James, Willis Moore, Scipio McMillan, Hamilton Blackwell, Winfield Spencer, Elias Gamon, Julius Tindal, Joseph James, Daniel Shannon, McKiever Cuttino, Eugene Alexander, James Alston, Eugene Cabbagestalk, James Brunson, Lucius Prince, James McCaw, Gilbert Porcher, Anthony Hickman,

Ishmeal Williams, Thomas Robinson, Charles Taylor, Jr., Wendell Jones, Hazel Allen, William Boykin, Herman McBride, Hazel Robinson, Thomas Richardson, John Polk, Clinton Gordon, David Hasty, Clinton Franklin, Willie Johnson, Elwood Jackson, James Benjamin, Clarence Alston, James Holliday, George Crim, Andrew McRay, Claudie Wilson, Frank Maples, Isaac McLaughlin, Robert Pierson, Marion Tindal, Willie Boyd, Henry R. Curtis.

MANY TELEGRAPHERS DISCHARGED.

President of Union Says One Hundred and Fifty Were Dismissed in Atlanta.

Atlanta, July 8.—One hundred and fifty telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, are out of employment with the Western Union Telegraph Company in Atlanta, according to a statement tonight by A. F. Joyner, president of the Atlanta District of the union. One hundred of these men, he said, had announced their allegiance to the union at a meeting held here Sunday, but had returned to work Monday upon receipt of instructions from President Koenenkamp of the national organization, postponing the strike. They were met, however, with the information that their services were no longer needed. Fifty other men, Joyner stated, had lost their positions with the Western Union since April 28 because of union affiliations.

H. C. Wothen, general manager of the Southern division of the Western Union, on the other hand declared tonight that only 22 men were out, and that others had been secured from other cities to take their places. None had left his work since early Sunday morning, Worthen declared.

Attention Knitters!

Yarn for knitting sweaters has been received at Red Cross headquarters. Knitters will please save these instructions and follow them, paying strict attention to measurements.

Cast on 72 stitches.
Knit 2, purl 2, for 3 inches.
Knit across and purl back for 10 inches.

Knit 1 row.
(A) Knit 6, purl across; and knit last 6 stitches.

(B) Knit all the way across.
Repeat (A) and (B) for 8 inches.

Knit across and back 8 times; (making 4 ridges).
Knit 6; then purl 1, knit 1, for 11 stitches; knit 6.

Bind off 26 stitches for neck.

First Shoulder:

Knit 6; then purl 1, knit 1, for 11 stitches; knit 6.

Knit 7; then purl 1, knit 1, for 10 stitches; knit 6.

Continue to knit and purl back and forth in this way 14 times, which leaves the wool at inner edge.

Break off wool and tie it on at neck-opening for

Second Shoulder:

Knit 7; then purl 1, knit 1, for 10 stitches; knit 6.

Knit 6; then purl 1, knit 1, for 11 stitches; knit 6.

Continue to knit and purl back and forth in this way 14 times, which leaves the wool at inner edge.

Cast on 26 stitches; knit 6; then purl 1, knit 1, for 11 stitches; knit 6.

Knit across and back 8 times (making 4 ridges).

(C) Knit all the way across.

(D) Knit 6; purl across; and knit last 6 stitches.

Repeat (C) and (D) for 8 inches.

Knit across and purl back for 10 inches.

Purl 2, knit 2, for 3 inches.

Bind off loosely. Sew up sides, leaving 9 inches for armholes.

Single-crochet 1 row around neck and armholes.

Measurements: Neck (when stretched), 11 1-2—12 1-2 inches. Across chest (not stretched), 17—20 inches.

NEW COATING FOR SHIPS.

Makes Concrete as Durable as Steel Vessels.

Washington, July 8.—Discovery of a new protective coating which is expected to make concrete ships as durable as steel was announced today by the shipping board.

"Engineers studying concrete construction, are becoming more and more enthusiastic over the future of concrete ships," said H. J. Wig, chief of the concrete ship division.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Dr. Edward A. Rumley Placed Under Arrest.

New York, July 8.—Edward A. Rumley, vice president and treasurer of the Mail and Express Company, publisher of the New York Evening Mail, was arrested here tonight in the office of Attorney General Lewis charged with perjury in a report to A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

The complaint against Dr. Rumley charges that in making a report to the alien property custodian regarding the transaction he failed to disclose his relations with Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Henrich Albert, commercial attache of the German embassy.

The attorney general charged that the German government paid to Rumley in several transactions connected with the purchase of The Mail, \$1,361,000. The payments, it was alleged, were concealed until their details were discovered by investigators for the department of justice and the New York State Attorney General.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.

Germans Destroy Another Neutral Vessel.

An Atlantic Port, July 8.—Another neutral ship, the Norwegian steamer Augvald, 2,089 tons, bound from a French port for Baltimore, has fallen a victim of a German submarine. A trans-Atlantic liner in port today brought the news of the sinking of the Augvald in mid-ocean June 23, and also landed 11 members of the crew of 27 men. Three of the crew were drowned and the remaining 13 are unaccounted for.

AIRPLANES ARE ARRIVING.

Hope of American Aid Being Rapidly Realized.

Paris, July 9.—Hopes founded on American aerial aid to the allies will soon be realized, says Captain Hortaux, the famous French aviator, who has just returned from the United States, in an interview given the Associated Press. He said that American bombing planes of the finest quality, are reaching the front regularly.

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